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WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE REGISTRY LAW.

We publish elsewhere this afternoon the full opinion of Judge Agnew, sustaining, in the most unqualified manner, the constitutionality of the Registry law passed at the last session of the Legislature. This law was recently declared to be in conflict with the Constitution of the State by Judge Sharswood, holding the Nisi Prius Court; but his judgment has been reversed by the Court in Banc, three of the Judges—Agnew, Read, and Williams—being of the opinion that none of its provisions are in conflict with the Constitution, while Chief Justice Thompson unites with Judge Sharswood in sustaining the recent decision of the latter. The result of the appeal to the court of last resort will give entire satisfaction to all the citizens of Philadelphia who earnestly and honestly desire to see the ballot-box purified and kept pure hereafter. The law may possibly be defective or impracticable in some of its details, but time and experience will point out those defects, and give us an opportunity to remedy them as fast as they are manifested.

The point of Judge Sharswood's adverse decision at Nisi Prius was that the law destroyed the freedom and equality of elections which the Constitution of the State demands. This position is fairly overturned by the opinion of the majority, Judge Agnew giving the following answer to the question, to whom are the elections free? "They are free only to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth; clearly they are not free to the unqualified."

It is the duty of the Legislature to secure freedom and equality by such regulations as will exclude the unqualified, and allow the qualified only to vote. The effect of the law as it acts upon the men who have striven to make our elections the most shameless farces is thus tersely summed up by Judge Agnew:—"It is true there is a kind of liberty this Registry law will destroy. It is that licentiousness, that adulterous freedom which surrenders the polls to hirelings and vagabonds, outcasts from home and honest industry, men without citizenship or a stake in the Government, men who will commit perjury, violence, or murder itself." Such are the men whom this law will tend to curb; and as far as it suffices to do so, it should and will receive the unqualified endorsement of the mass of honest voters, whose enemies they are. If experience should prove that any of its provisions are burdensome upon the honest voter, or impracticable in their application, as we have already said it will be comparatively easy to remedy them before the evils resulting therefrom can approach in magnitude and enormity the glaring abuses which have so long been possible of perpetration simply and solely because no such law has been in force.

THE NEW DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS.

We print in our local columns the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, which is designed to transfer the charitable bequests subject to municipal management to a new board of fifteen directors, consisting of the Mayor of Philadelphia, the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, and twelve citizens appointed by the Courts. The fate of this bill during the last three months appeared doubtful, as Governor Geary did not append his signature to it until a few days ago, but it has now become a law, and the new board will be organized this afternoon.

Several important legal questions may arise under this new enactment. Inasmuch as the principal bequest which it will affect, the Girard estate, was entrusted to the management of this city, it would be extremely unfortunate for the present and future generations of orphans if the proposed transfer of authority to a commission, appointed in part by the Supreme Judges of the State, should revive the drooping hopes of the heirs of Stephen Girard, and give them an opportunity for once more contesting this long-disputed case in the Courts. It must not be forgotten that strong combinations of lawyers and politicians have been formed, at various times, to devise pretexts for seizing this magnificent property; and the general course of the last Legislature was so infamous, that it was not incapable of abetting these schemes. It would be extremely unfortunate if the effort to secure better management for Girard College should lead to the transfer of the entire estate to a few collateral heirs and a horde of hungry speculators. Before the proposed change is made, we hope all doubts of this kind will be fully set at rest by an authoritative decision, and that the man who has faithfully guarded the heritage of the orphans heretofore will guard it still.

It is also alleged that some of the trusts affected by the new bill are well managed by their present directors, and that more harm than good will probably result from the proposed change. Aside from these objections, which, on investigation, may not prove well founded, the underlying principle of the new law is a good one; and if we were not admonished by ancient experience to distrust the Greeks when they bring us gifts, we should heartily commend it. The various commissions now entrusted with the management of other municipal concerns discharge their duties in a much more creditable manner than the partisan boards which were formerly elected, and a well-managed body of Directors of City

Trusts, composed of men of high character, would doubtless give general satisfaction. It is quite possible that the existing trusts would be administered with great fidelity and wisdom by such an organization, and the disposition of wealthy citizens to leave large bequests for charitable purposes, hereafter, would be increased by the belief that their gifts would not be squandered by extravagance or their benevolent designs thwarted by mismanagement.

THE PROGRESS OF REFORM IN ENGLAND.

In England reform movements commonly progress by slow but sure degrees. Every advance is met by a determined opposition from the Conservatives, who are either interested in the perpetuation of abuses, or who have that genuine British dislike for change in the established order of things which is unable to see good in anything that has not the sanction of antiquity. A measure of reform, however, when once started, gathers power and adherents until it becomes irresistible; and, although the most influential and wealthy classes are arrayed against it, the matter is finally brought to pass. The Irish Church is one of the most prolific causes of discontent that the Irish people suffer under. And the injustice is, if anything, the more grievous as it is to a great extent of a sentimental nature. It is a badge of conquest that touches a sensitive people in the most sensitive portions of their nature; and disinterested observers have long been of the opinion that the pacification of Ireland must commence with the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The agitation of the question has produced its legitimate results, and this Church is now about to be placed upon an equality with other religious denominations; and it will have to maintain itself by its own exertions, and compete with other religious organizations on something like equal terms. It is curious to note the progress that has been made in the disestablishment question even within the last twelve months. The following table exhibits the divisions in the Lords and Commons on the Suspensory bill last year and on the Irish Church bill within the present year:—

Table with 2 columns: Divisions on Suspensory Bill—1868, Divisions on Irish Church Bill—1869. Rows include Highest No. in favor, Average majority for, and Absolute majority against.

In this connection, it is a somewhat remarkable fact that within the last twenty years the Tories have only been defeated twice in the House of Lords in party divisions. Lord Derby's vote of censure on the Palmerston Ministry in 1857 was lost by 36 votes, and the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church passed to a second reading by a majority of 36. These facts show how strong the conservative feeling is in the upper house, and how impossible it is to have any great reform movement carried except under extreme pressure.

BORROWED THUNDER.

ANDREW JOHNSON, a retired Tennessee breeches-maker, who drifted into politics, and by a mysterious dispensation of Providence became President of the United States, made a number of speeches which were chiefly remarkable for what might be called a dishwasher flavor. No public man of this century certainly, has uttered the same number of platitudes unrelieved by anything but vituperation as this man. It would be difficult to find in all his performances, literary or oratorical, a single sound, sensible idea, a single word or expression that has taken hold of the popular fancy, except his famous declaration that "treason must be made odious." This is one of those epigrammatic utterances like the "irrepressible conflict," "Let us have peace," and others that go straight to the mark, and become popular watchwords in the discussion of the great political questions of the day. It has often been a matter of surprise that Johnson should have got off anything so good as this, and his claims to being the originator of the phrase are disputed in favor of Mr. Robeson, the new Secretary of the Navy, who is said to have used it in the Union League rooms in this city during a discussion about the probable policy of the Government at the close of the recent Rebellion. Mr. Robeson's language was shortly after repeated in Johnson's hearing, and this phrase in particular appeared to tickle his fancy amazingly. A few days afterwards he made use of it in a speech, and was credited with it accordingly. It seems almost a pity that the only good thing A. J. ever said should now be proved to have been borrowed thunder.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Empty Dumpty continues to be the attraction. Those who wish to be amused will find the tolls and troubles of Empty Dumpty calculated to tickle the ribs, banish the blues, and promote digestion. This pantomime is equal to any of the modern productions in this city.

THE STATUS OF KING COTTON. The report upon the interests of the United States, prepared by the Statistical Committee of the "National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters," whose annual meeting was held in New York a few days ago, sets forth the following:—

Table showing cotton statistics: Stocks in the ports, September 1, 1868; Receipts at the ports to last mail dates; Total supply at ports to June 18; Deduct foreign exports to June 18; Stocks in ports to June 18; Taken from the ports by Northern spinners; Add receipts overland to mills, April 24 to June 18 (estimated); Total taken from this crop by Northern spinners since September 1, 1868; According to the returns made from the mills for 1868-9, the Northern consumption, that year, did not exceed about 90,000 bales. It is supposed that the consumption this year is less, owing to the reduced production of heavy goods. The report continues:— We do not venture to accept as final, however, the inference from the above figures, that the Northern mills require to buy less than 50,000 bales to run up to 15th October, 1869, which would complete the year for which supplies began to be received at mills, about October 15, 1868, because it does not satisfactorily appear that the supply so far, supplemented by the 50,000 bales, will extend so far. The common impression is that the supply held by the mills on the 15th of June will extend at present rate of use only to about August 20 or 25, and that a further

supply of 150,000 to 160,000 bales is required to run up to "new cotton," 15th October. Assume the want for home use up to 15th October to be the maximum, say 140,000. And that there shall be a further export of 30,000. Total 170,000. Whence is it to come? Can it be supplied? The stock in all the ports June 18 was 140,000. To come in before 1st Sept., including inland stocks (estimated), 20,000. In transitu from South, June 18, 20,000. 180,000. Portion of receipts at ports to 1st Oct. (estimated at 50,000 bales, available for mills before 1st Sept.) 37,000. Supply 143,000.

If we so assume, the supply to be the same as last year, there is an apparent surplus for the maximum want, and a surplus over, in pro forma statement, which bespeaks of the future only an ordinary minimum of supply, to cover a maximum of want, and it would be well for manufacturers generally, if a large portion of the manufacturing power should be stopped through the hot months of July and August. Looking to October 1, the period of the annual making up of the cotton statement for all Europe, the chief elements which enter into the supply for that period are now visible, and calculations can be made which will be approximately safe. From January 1 to June 10, twenty-three weeks, Great Britain, the deliveries for home use were 1,175,000 bales, or 51,500 per week. The deliveries for export use were 173,000 bales, or 7500 per week. From Liverpool, 1,165,000 bales, or 50,600 per week; total, 1,350,000 bales, or 58,700 per week. The total deliveries from Liverpool alone were 59,000 bales per week. Stock of cotton in Liverpool, June 10, 435,409 bales. Estimated imports:—

Table with 2 columns: From the United States, at sea, June 5; From E. Indies, at sea, May 15; Brazil, same as last year; Egypt, same as last year; West Indies, and others, same as last year. Total supply 1,593,000.

The deliveries from Liverpool to the extent of 23 weeks of 1869 were 50,000 per week, which included a large trade demand for some weeks. Now the trade demand is much less, but there are indications of a large export demand. Assume, then, an increase of deliveries to 52,000 bales per week for the next 16 weeks, 832,000, it would leave on hand, in Liverpool, Oct. 1, 470,000 bales, against 424,000 Oct. 1, 1868, whereas on the 10th of June the stock was 435,409 bales. The date in 1868, a falling off in the deliveries for consumption and export. Exports of plain and colored cotton goods from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde to the East Indies and China, 1868, 825,431,905 yards; 1867, 1,066,814,613 yards; 1866, 1,307,528,333 yards, an increase from 1866 to 1868 of nearly 50 per cent; whereas the exports of those goods from the same ports to the same countries were for the first five months of 1868, 497,555,000 yards, and same time last year, 515,000,000 yards, a falling off of 20 1/2 per cent, and the business has left an average loss to spinners, manufacturers, and exporters during the last five or six months. The consumption of cotton on the continent of Europe has not varied materially from that of the previous year. Their direct importations have been larger, and they have taken less from England. Up to October the manufacturing world has a visible and probable existing surplus of cotton, larger than last year, with which to supply a smaller consumption. The surplus promised is a larger aggregate stock on the 1st of October next.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 20 wt 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 20 wt 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 20 wt 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one million of dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 20 wt 10

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO PAID."—The time to save money is when you are out of it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the PENNSYLVANIA SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH STREET, below Chestnut. Money is loaned on small amounts received, and five per cent interest allowed. Free daily from 9 to 5, and on Saturdays from 10 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer. 116

OFFICE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 3, 1869. A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on July 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock. ROBERT J. MEE, Secretary. 7 6 1/2

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1869. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. JOSEPH H. HOLLINSHEAD was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. William Harper, deceased. HENRY D. SHERRER, President. 7 7 1/2

JAMES M. SCOVILLE, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 1/2

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT ST. 15 1/2

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HENRY COOK'S PATENT PORTERS of Hosiery, No. 53 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery, and who import their own goods. They feel assured— First, That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent. Second, That the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best work for the manufacture. Third, That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchase made here of foreign goods. A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 NORTH EIGHTH STREET. 5 5 w 1/2 p m

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrances, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered are:— First, That the lots are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars explained. To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made. ALFRED O. HARMER, President. JOHN W. DEWEY, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 11 6 n

ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair. This latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, and the former always retains its elasticity, and can be used again after having been in use for years. 8 1/2 w 1/2

BATHROOM'S HAIR DYE.—THIS is the best in the world; it is permanent, and does not fade; it is not injurious to the hair, and does not cause itching or irritation; it is not only true and perfect Dye, but is also a valuable hair restorer, and is sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly used, restores the hair to its natural color. No. 16 BOND STREET, New York. 4 1/2 w 1/2

TRADESMEN'S SAVING FUND AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Solely Meeting TONIGHT, 10:30 P.M. at the City Hall, to receive funds and loan money. Borrowers can subscribe for shares. J. S. BROWN, Secretary. 4 1/2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT all the ailments and irritations of the skin, use of the celebrated Glycerine Lotion, is deliciously fragrant, and has no equal in the toilet room, or for sale by the generally, R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 224 GREEN STREET. 2 4 1

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. An appropriation of \$200,000 having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who will be the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 78 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, or at GREEN STREET, Boston. 18

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 9, 1869. The dividend of 3 1/2 PER CENT, payable in common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 7 1 1/2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 34, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 233 S. Third Street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 5 2 1/2

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 40 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WITMER, Secretary. 7 6 1/2

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 22 S. FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia. Dividend of THREE PER CENT, free of State taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after the 15th inst. W. L. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 6 1/2

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1869. The Coupons for interest on the Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, on and after Thursday, July 1, 1869. WM. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer. 6 30 1/2

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3 1/2 PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. W. L. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 6 1/2

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA. PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1869. The Directors have this day declared a dividend for the last six months of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 8th inst. JOHN H. WATT, Cashier. 7 6 1/2

BRANCH OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS. A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared, and is now payable at this office. SABINE & ALLEN, Managers. Cash Assets July 1, \$1,400,000. 7 1 1/2

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869. NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their office, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia, on and after the 29th day of July, 1869, a DIVIDEND of 3 1/2 per cent share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 1st day of July, 1869. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. 7 6 1/2

NOTICE.—The transfer books of the EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1869. HENRY C. JONES, 6 20 w 1/2 m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

QUILFORD SPRING WATER. NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, AND NEURALGIA. This is the oldest and most powerful medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817. In disease requiring an alternative, its action is speedy and powerful. A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cure, and the analysis of the water, will be sent free of charge to any Wholesale Agents. JOHN WYETH & BRO., No. 1412 WALNUT STREET, MARKET ST. ALFRED M. WALTER, Chemist and Dispensing Druggist, 11th and CHESTNUT STS. JAMES H. BROWN, Broad and SPRUCE STS. O. S. HUBBELL, No. 140 CHESTNUT STREET. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 128 CHESTNUT STREET. A. B. TAYLOR, No. 1015 CHESTNUT ST. 4 2 w 1/2 m

SEWING MACHINES. THE LATEST AND BEST THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. It is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes. It is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 704 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 6 10 m

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinway has succeeded, by the most judicious improvements in raising the Upright Piano to its well-known state of perfection to that of the most perfect and reliable instrument of the kind. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Son is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better action than the square Piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who have bought of Steinway & Son, only one has returned already an Upright one of S. S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the warehouse of BLAISIE BROS., 6 27 w 1/2 m No. 1008 CHESTNUT STREET.

JAMES & LEE, No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB, Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF Spring and Summer Coatings, To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 1 1/2 w 1/2

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. Are the Best, and are Sold on the Most Liberal Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CLOTHING. WHERE WILL YOU RUSTICATE? Go to Cape May? Go to Atlantic City? Go to Saratoga? Go to the White Mountains? Go to Niagara Falls? Go a fishing? Go to climb a tree? At this office.

GO!! GO!! Wherever you go, neighbor, you need first to go to ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN STONE HALL. To refresh yourself with an elegant travelling suit, which you can get at a ridiculously low price. Linen Dusters, Travelling Sacks, Summer Overalls, Hunting Jackets, Fishing Rigs, Atry Pantaloon, Snow White Duck Coats, Shaded Linen Suits. Together with an immensely varied assortment of all things needed for the comfort and adornment of the outer man, whether at home or abroad. Your attention, gentlemen, is respectfully and pointedly called to the SHOCKING LOW PRICES AT WHICH EVERYTHING IN THE GREAT BROWN HALL IS OFFERED TO YOU BY ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. MERCHANT TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH STS. PHILADELPHIA. DAILY RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 8 31 1/2 m

THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES. STRICTLY ONE PRICE. PERRY & CO., 619 w 1/2 m No. 609 CHESTNUT ST., above Sixth.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST. PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA (R. F.) June 13, 1869. MESSRS. FARRER, HERRING & Co., No. 629 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few months ago. From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest. That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof. Respectfully yours, J. BALSACK, Agent. 6 16 1/2 p

NOTICE.—I have this day sold my entire stock of Books, Stereotype Plates, Engravings, Copyrights, etc., to Alfred Marten, who will continue the Publishing and Bookselling business at the store lately occupied by me, No. 124 CHESTNUT STREET. All accounts may be presented to him for settlement. Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. JAMES S. CLAXTON.

In accordance with the above, I beg to announce to my friends and others that I have resumed the Book-Publishing business and will conduct the same at No. 124 CHESTNUT STREET. The Printing and Stereotyping business will be continued, as heretofore, at the premises Nos. 619 and 621 JAY'S STREET and No. 31 S. SEVENTH STREET. The Publication Office of The Freeholder and of the young Philadelphia Star will remain for the present at No. 21 S. SEVENTH STREET. ALFRED MARTEN, Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 1 1/2 w 1/2

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of WILLIAM D. SHERRER, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will please make payment, and those having claims against the same will please present them to JAMES H. BROWN, Administrator, No. 222 WALNUT STREET. 7 1 1/2 w 1/2

CHEVIOTS! CHEVIOTS! FANCY AND PLAIN, For Gentlemen's Travelling Suits. DUCKS AND DRILLS IN GREAT VARIETY. COMPLETE STOCK OF COATINGS, BATISTES, REPELLANTS, ALL SHADES, For Ladies' Walking Suits. FANCY, PLAIN, WHITE, and SCARLET CLOTHS, DELICATE AND BEAUTIFUL PLAIN COLORS FOR FRIENDS' WEAR. W. T. SNODGRASS & CO. No. 34 South SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA.

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